

ANDREW COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

JOHN SHERMAN, Publisher.

SAVANNAH, MO., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1872.

VOL. I.-NO. 18.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Washington.

The House Apportionment bill has been favorably reported on by the Senate Judiciary committee. It provides that from and after the third day of March, 1873, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 243 members, to be apportioned among the several States in accordance with the provisions of this act, as follows: To the State of Maine 4, New Hampshire 2, Vermont 2, Massachusetts 9, Rhode Island 1, Connecticut 3, New York 28, New Jersey 6, Pennsylvania 22, Delaware 3, Maryland 5, Virginia 8, North Carolina 7, South Carolina 5, Georgia 6, Alabama 6, Mississippi 4, Louisiana 5, Ohio 17, Kentucky 8, Tennessee 8, Indiana 11, Illinois 16, Missouri 11, Arkansas 3, Michigan 7, Florida 1, Texas 10, Iowa 5, Wisconsin 7, California 4, Minnesota 3, Oregon 1, Kansas 2, West Virginia 3, Nevada 1, and Nebraska 1.

Representatives Beck and Kerr dissent from the report.

The committees on Commerce and on Post-offices and Post Roads of both Houses have authorized the postmaster general to contract with the Williams and Gulon lines for carrying the Wednesday European mail on the terms now fixed by law. The committees were influenced in their decision by statements that, when the Cunard line demanded increased compensation, the Williams company took the contract at the low rate offered by the government and that three-fifths of the stock of the Williams and Gulon line was owned by Americans, while the Cunard company is entirely English.

Provided, that if after such apportionment shall have been made, any new State shall be admitted into the Union, the representative or representatives of such new States shall be added to the number of 243, herein limited.

It also provides that no State shall be hereafter admitted to the Union without having the necessary population to entitle it to at least one representative, according to the ratio of representation fixed by the bill.

Should any State, after the passage of this act, deny or abridge the right of any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizen of the United States, to vote at any election named in the Constitution, article 14, section 1, except for participation in the rebellion or other crimes, the number of Representatives apportioned in this act to such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens of twenty-one years of age in such State.

The committee on ways and means, to whom was referred the resolution of Representative Cox, on December 4, alleging that the Secretary of the Treasury, in placing the newly authorized five per cent bonds upon the market had violated the laws, has made a report which exonerates Secretary Boutwell from all charges made against him in connection with the syndicate loan.

A bill to connect the telegraph with the postal service, has been introduced in Congress.

It provides for the establishment of postal telegraph offices at all post-offices on telegraph lines, and all other post-offices where the gross receipts for postage are \$500 a year, within ten miles of telegraph lines. It fixes the rates uniform for equal distances—25 cents between offices not over 250 miles apart; 50 cents between offices over 250 miles apart and under 500 miles; 75 cents between offices over 500 miles and under 1,000 miles; rates to be refunded for delays or mistakes in transmission. It contains a provision against tampering with telegrams, and makes telegraph communications, as private letters.

A very important bill has been introduced in Congress to incorporate a company for the construction of a railway between New York and Chicago. The plan is very comprehensive and if completed it will establish a new route between the two cities that is likely to answer all the requirements of Western commerce for a score of years to come. The road is to be an air or straight line, 950 miles long; and is to consist of three sets of tracks, two for freight and one for passenger transportation, with permission to double the passenger track for the whole or a part of the distance, as circumstances may require. It is required that at least one train shall be run daily each way between Chicago and New York inside of eighteen hours, and be able to carry at least six tons of mail matter. The transportation rates are limited to two cents per mile for products of the forest, soil and mines; three cents per mile for other freight; and three cents per mile for passengers, and one-half cent per mile additional for palace or sleeping cars. The company is also authorized to build branch lines to Toledo, Cleveland, or any other city within fifty miles of the main line. The capital stock is fixed at \$100,000,000, and the company is to be organized and the surveys completed within one year from the date of incorporation, and the entire road is to be finished within eight years.

The tariff bill introduced in the House by Representative Burchard, a member of the committee on ways and means, proposes a reduction in the tariff to the extent of nearly \$24,000,000, including \$4,000,000 of free list. The reduction on cotton goods and wools is \$3,500,000, and on woolen goods \$3,000,000. The Governors of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, have joined in an application to Congress to pass a joint resolution constraining the statutes of 1857 so as to pay to those States the two per cent fund. The aggregate amount is about \$1,200,000. Hon. Isaac N. Morris is engaged in prosecuting this claim. The last presentation of the case is favorably received.

The Senate Judiciary committee made a report on the memorial claiming the right of women to vote under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution. The committee say they are unanimously of the opinion that the said amendments do not confer the right of female suffrage, the power of the States to exclude women from voting being untouched by these amendments, and indeed recognized by the fifteenth.

The Postmaster General sent to the Senate, in reply to a resolution, a statement that Postmaster Jones of New York believes that several prominent and responsible persons were involved in the defalcation of Norton, late head of the money bureau, and an investigation is going on.

The Massachusetts Temperance convention before closing their labors adopted an address to the people of Massachusetts and, "Resolved, That the present Legislature be, and are hereby petitioned to restore the prohibitory law of 1867, with the following amendments: First, making the implements of a liquor store containing liquor prima facie evidence of guilt; second, excluding liquor dealers as other criminals from the jury box; third, securing the right to challenge liquor drinkers from juries at discretion; fourth, making the punishment for unlawful sales thirty days imprisonment for the first offense, sixty days for the second, and so on doubling the time of imprisonment for each and every offense. Abolishing the liquor commission and leaving the State police under the control of the Governor as formerly. Sixth, making every person who unlawfully sells, or gives away liquor, responsible for the damage arising therefrom.

Mayor Hall has suggested to the Board of Aldermen to appoint committees to draft and propose such amendments to the city charter as may suggest themselves, to be submitted to the Legislature, in connection with the proposed new charter of New York.

The grand jury have a number of prominent bank officers before them, to testify relative to the balances and accounts of ring officials.

Tweed remains in the city, despite the summons of the Legislative committee of elections to appear, in reference to the contest of his Senatorial seat by O'Donovan Rossa.

Tweed's constituents request him either to go to the Senate or resign. It is stated that Tweed only wants to buy two more of the Legislature to secure him from expulsion, and that he is waiting to obtain them.

The Citizens' Association have addressed a communication to General Sigel, the register, asking him to reduce the fees charged by his officers, which they claim are double those allowed by law, and inviting his cooperation in instituting other reforms in the office. Sigel replied that he would give his earnest attention to the suggestions of the association.

It is stated that the Cuban leaders who have been in this country seeking to induce our government to recognize the Cuban Republic as belligerents, are beginning to despair of success. They will bring to bear on Congress now the recent landing of twenty-five thousand Coolies, and also the landing of several cargoes of slaves on the land, as arguments against Spanish rule.

Mr. Ogden, of Chicago, has offered to the Government for \$600,000, the square bounded by Franklin and Wells, Adams and Jackson streets. The offer remains open until February 1st.

A township has been bought in Minnesota and is to be settled by the New England Soldiers' and Sailors' Emigration Association, forty miles east of Red River on the line of the North Pacific Railroad.

The Wisconsin Legislature passed a resolution instructing their representatives in Congress to use their most efficient efforts to procure an early day the passage of a law providing for a connection of the telegraph with the postal service. It also addressed a memorial to Congress to repeal the bankrupt law.

At Salt Lake City heavy contracts have been made for the purchase of mining property, the consideration aggregating nearly one and a half millions. English capitalists are looking for furnaces and mills, and the general mining prospects are exceedingly favorable.

The Utah Territorial central committee of the Liberal party are making arrangements to call a mass meeting in opposition to the admission of Utah. General Connor will write a letter for publication on the situation. Prominent Gentiles charge boldly that part of United States Attorney Bates' mission to Washington is to effect the removal of Chief Justice McKean, Judge Strickland and Governor Woods, and further, that Mormons have secured Bates' influence entirely against any further prosecution of church leaders and for immediate admission.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme court at San Francisco regularly, seated alongside of Judge Delmonico on the bench. His attendants are taking down the proceedings in the trial of Ike Broken for the murder of Robert Evans.

South. In that part of the Louisiana Legislature controlled by Governor Warmoth, it has been decided that it requires 51 members of the House and 19 of the Senate to constitute a quorum, thus annulling their action repealing the obnoxious laws, thereby reviving the hopes and increasing the strength of the Carter faction.

Further trouble being apprehended, General Emory, commander of the department of the Gulf, has troops in readiness to keep order. He has communicated to the Governor and to Carter the following telegram received from Washington: "WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—General W. H. Emory, commanding the department of the Gulf, New Orleans: The President directs that you hold your troops in readiness to suppress a conflict of armed bodies of men, should such occur, and to guard the public property from pillage or destruction. Keep the department informed of your action. By order of the Secretary of War. "E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant Gen."

Bagdad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, was pillaged by thirty or forty outlaws on the 3d inst. They claim to be revolutionists, but are only robbers under Juan Portaga and Sanchez Wrester, who were refugees in Texas until a few days since, when they crossed the Rio Grande at Ranchita, raised men, stole horses and robbed houses, in which one of the party was killed. They intended capturing a steamer at Bagdad with money, but failed. Their raid has no significance, except to show the weakness of the authorities and the lawlessness of the country.

The War Department has decided to strengthen Fort Pulaski, below Savannah, and the forts in Charleston harbor. The walls of Pulaski will be surrounded with earth, and the latter will be the principal material used in restoring the works at Charleston.

Foreign. Gladstone and Disraeli have sent circulars to their supporters in Parliament begging them to be present at the opening on the 6th proximo, as the important business of the election of a speaker will demand their attention.

A deputation from the anti-slave trade society waited on Earl Granville, and made representations in regard to Spain's non-observance of the treaty for the suppression of the slave traffic. Lord Granville in reply said it was indisputable that Spain had infringed upon the treaty, but the matter was too delicate for the interference of England at present, Spain having an insurrection on her hands. The British minister at Madrid was doing his utmost to secure the observance of all treaties and obligations. His Lordship in conclusion said he would consult with his colleagues before taking steps or pronouncing an opinion as to the conduct of Spain.

The London Telegraph of the 11th says: "Mr. Seidemann reports that the total number of messages forwarded from the postal telegraph stations in the United Kingdom last week was 317,518, being an increase of 61,400 over the corresponding period last year."

Mr. D. J. Murphy, M. P., who recently made a tour of inspection of the inebriate asylums in the United States, intends to bring the results of his observations before Parliament. He proposes to secure additional information by introducing early in the session a motion to empower a committee of the House of Commons to invite leading Americans to give evidence before it as to methods and progress of the inebriate asylums in their country.

The election excitement in Kerry, Ireland, runs dangerously high. It is reported that Fenians are organizing mobs to support Blennerhassett, the home rule candidate, and that the priests are threatened with violence.

Bright has written a letter to "The O'Donoghue" denouncing the home rule. All places of business in Paris, will be closed on the 28th inst., the anniversary of the capitulation of the city. The National Assembly, having voted against imposing a tax on raw material, Poyrier Quetier has definitely resigned his portfolio as Minister of Finance.

It is understood that Thiers has decided to abstain, hereafter, from participation in the debates of the Assembly except on important occasions. It is reported that during the crisis caused by the fear of Thiers' withdrawal, agents of the Imperialists circulated among the officers of the army, and sought to ascertain their disposition towards the empire, and whether there was any feeling in favor of restoration.

The members of the party of the Right Center in the National Assembly offered to support Marshal McMahon for Vice President of the French Republic, but the Marshal declined to be a candidate. It is believed that the President of the Assembly will be chosen Vice President.

The committee of the Assembly are ready to report in favor of the abrogation of the commercial treaty with Great Britain. The Count de Paris intends to visit the Count de Chambord, when an attempt will be made to reconcile their conflicting political interests.

The court of Appeal has sentenced Victor Place, late French consul general at New York, to two years' imprisonment and a fine of two thousand francs.

The list of Prussian members of Parliament has been published, comprising 420 names (13 seats being vacant). The Conservative party numbers 107; the Liberal Conservative, 42; the National Liberal, 115; the Progressive party, 49; the Polish, 10. Twenty-two members have joined no faction. Among the twelve vacant seats there are two for Schleswig Holstein held by the Danes, Kruger and Ahlmann, who refuse taking the German oath.

Senor Herrera, the ministerial candidate for President of the Spanish Cortes having been defeated, the Cortes have been dissolved.

A stormy scene followed the reading of the decree of dissolution. The House seemed to be taken by surprise and the members were unable to conceal their indignation. Passionate speeches were made, which were answered with derisive cries by the few supporters of the ministry. One deputy exclaimed, "The time has come for the barricades." The greatest uproar and confusion followed, amid which the sitting was declared at an end. The people generally sympathize with the deputies, and demand the retirement of the present government. The king is urged to accept their resignations and immediately form a new cabinet. The agitation is very great in Madrid. Disturbances are feared and the troops are under arms.

A railroad official at Albany had on his mantle-piece a portrait of Fish, given him by the colonel himself. On the day of Fish's shooting it fell to the floor at almost the very moment that Sikes fired the fatal shot. It was picked up and placed in a safer position, but at the hour of Fish's death next day it dropped again, and was broken to pieces.

HOUSEHOLD RECEIPTS.

SALAD.—We have used it for years: To fifty pounds of meat, three quarters pound of salt, two ounces of sage, four ounces of pepper.

WATERY POTATOES.—Put into the pot a piece of lime as large as a hen's egg; and however watery the potatoes may have been, when the water is poured off, the potatoes will be perfectly dry and meaty.

BROWN BREAD.—One quart Indian meal, one quart rye or Graham meal, one quart of water, one cup yeast, three-fourths cup molasses, salt; let it rise all night; add in the morning half teaspoonful saleratus; steam four hours.

FLANNELED CAKES.—To two ounces butter add one pint hot milk to melt it, one pint cold milk, five eggs, flour to make a stiff batter, one teaspoonful salt, two tablespoonfuls yeast; let it rise in a warm place three hours; fry on a griddle and serve hot.

AUSTIN CAKE.—Three cups sugar, one cup butter, five cups flour, one and a half cups milk or water, one and a half cup chopped raisins, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls molasses, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in water, salt and spice.

APPLE MARMALADE.—Take any kind of apples, pare and core them, cut them in small pieces, and to every pound of apples put three quarters of a pound of sugar. Put them in a preserving pan and boil them over a slow fire until they are reduced to a pulp, then put them in jelly jars and keep them in a cool place.

RICE CHICKEN PIE.—Cover the bottom of a pudding-dish with slices of broiled fish; cut up a broiled chicken and nearly fill the dish; pour in gravy or melted butter to fill the dish; add chopped onions, if you like, a little curry-powder, which is better; then add boiled rice to fill the dish, and cover to cover the top thick. Bake it for one-half or three-quarters of an hour.

PARSNIP FRITTERS.—Boil the parsnips in salted water so as to flavor them through; make a light batter, cut them round and dip them in the batter. Have ready hot lard; take them up with a tablespoon, and dip them in while the lard is boiling; when they rise to the surface turn them; when browned on both sides take them out; let them drain, and set them in the oven to keep; then serve with broiled, fried or roasted meats or fowls.

APPLE JAM.—The apples, which should be ripe, and of the best eating sort, being pared and quartered, are put into a bag with just water enough to cover them, and boiled until they can be reduced to a mash. Then each pound of the pared apples, a pound of sifted sugar is added, being sprinkled over the boiling mixture. Boil and stir well until reduced to a jam. Then put it into pots. The above is the best jam for eating, but if you have it of the best possible quality, make a thick syrup with three pounds of sugar to each pint of water and clarify it with an egg. Then add one pint of this syrup for every three pounds of apples, and boil the jam to a stew.

SEVILLE ORANGE MARMALADE.—Take the same weight of sugar as of oranges; cut the oranges in half, squeeze out the juice, and strain it; boil the peels in warm water until they are quite tender and a strong straw may be passed through them; then drain from them the water, scoop out the pulp, leaving the rind rather thin; cut it into thin fillets; boil the juice of the oranges with sugar, and skim it when it is nearly done; add the peels. Part of the peels may be passed through the marmalade, instead of the whole being cut into fillets; but then it is not so clear and is a practice which is now almost abandoned, except by a few private persons. Lemon marmalade is made in the same way.

STRAWBERRY CEREAL.—Cut five or six fine roots of celery to the length of the inside of the dish in which they are to be served; free them from all the coarser leaves and from the green tops; trim the root-ends neatly, and wash the vegetable in several waters, until it is as clean as possible; then either boil it tenderly with a little salt and a bit of fresh butter the size of a walnut, in just sufficient water to cover it quite; drain it well; arrange it in a very hot dish; pour a thick bechamel or white sauce over it, and garnish with a little cream stock, and serve it with very rich thickened espagnole, or brown gravy. It is a lighter flavor when partially stewed in the sauce, after being drained thoroughly from the broth.

Labor Reform—The Eight Hour System Tested.

Congress, not long since, passed, at the solicitation of the class who sell their labor for wages, a bill making eight hours' labor a legal day's work in the federal service. At the request of the same class, the House has just passed a select committee and charged it with the duty of inquiring into the condition and recompense of those who work for wages, not merely (as we understand) in the national service, but generally throughout the country. This is a wise and timely act, from which great good may be expected.

As yet, the statistics of labor are deplorably meagre. The manifestos of those who figure as champions of hired labor lack weight, and the statistics of the employers, employing class to demand twenty per cent more compensation for a given amount of work; and this (the employers say) they are not having the National Treasury at their heels, are absolutely unable to give. So the two classes stand in antagonism, and there may be a clearer understanding of their reciprocal demands and needs would bring them into friendly co-operation.

A cheering indication on this head reaches us from the National office at Springfield, Mass. The material facts are as follows:

When the eight-hour law took effect, the superintendent reduced the wages of the workmen to correspond with the shortening of the day. He ordered that the President, this curtailment of wages was overruled. The laborers for day-wages now apply to Congress for payment of the difference between the wages they were allowed by the superintendent and those they now receive; and are likely to obtain it. Among the documents on which they base their claim is one from the Commandant of the Armory, who, with reference to the file-workers in that establishment, says: "They have managed to make, under the old tariff of wages, quite as much as under the eight-hour as under the ten-hour system; while I believe that the day workers have worked harder and more faithfully under the eight-hour than under the ten-hour system."

The foreman of the mulling department reports (August 17, 1868) that the average earnings of twelve of his piece workers under the ten-hour system in the month of June previous was \$3.50, while in July, under the eight, they earned \$2.88 per day. In other words; they did considerably more work for the Government in a day of eight hours than in one wherein they worked ten hours. This is a very important fact, worth more to the cause of short hours than the balloons of denunciation of greedy capitalists and whining over the miseries of the laboring class.

Nor does this fact stand alone. The foreman of the Water Shop reports that the average earnings of twenty-three piece workers in his department, which under the ten-hour rule, was \$3.12, under the new system was \$3.13 per day. From statistics

obtained from the workmen, we learn that the piece price of the work alluded to in the report has been reduced over nine per cent. The average earnings of twenty-nine piece workers in the Filing Department were, under the ten-hour system, \$2.95, and under the eight-hour, \$2.83 per day. We are informed that the workmen in this shop gradually became used to earn in eight hours their usual wages when they worked ten hours, and even more; so that the officers were able to reduce the piece-price from 17 to 16 per cent.

These statistics and we see nothing to impeach their accuracy or fairness—were of great interest and value. It seems to be demonstrated that the reduction from ten to eight of the hours of daily labor in the Springfield Armory has nowise diminished the efficiency or product of the average day worker, but rather increased it. In other words; the workmen accomplished rather more, in the average, when working but eight hours per day, than they did while working ten hours. And, while the piece-workers benefited, the day-workers were secured this result, their officers testify that these working in the same shops for day wages have been equally alert and effective, since the reduction of the hours, with the same result. We have been favored with transcripts from the official returns of the labor performed in the Armory which fully sustain this assertion.

Of course, one swallow makes no abiding summer. It is not to be supposed that there are no facts that conflict with and neutralize those above set forth. If there be, we shall give them place whenever they shall have reached us. Thus far, however, we have no offset to the pay rolls of the Springfield Armory, and the benefits of the eight-hour system in a fairer light than that in which employers have generally regarded it.—N. Y. Tribune.

Women as Telegraphers.

One of the most interesting and useful among the institutions for which the city of New York is indebted to the intelligent and benevolent Peter Cooper, is the free school for the instruction of women in telegraphy at the Cooper Institute. This school is Mr. Cooper's pet, because it not merely conveys useful technical knowledge, but immediately places young ladies in positions where they can earn remunerative wages at a light and pleasant occupation. This school, since its foundation, has been singularly successful, and has turned out great numbers of first-class operators. The instruction is given gratuitously, and even the smallest fee being taken from the scholars. They must, however, have satisfactory references as to character, and are only received between the ages of 16 and 41. Applications for admission must be in the handwriting of the applicant, stating her name, age, previous occupations, and also the names of the references. Next, the young ladies are subjected to a very rigid examination in spelling, reading and arithmetic, and if they are satisfactorily passed, they are admitted as pupils. As proof of the strictness of the examination, out of one hundred applications on the 1st of October, only twenty-three were admitted.

The examination of admission takes place on Friday, only whenever there are a sufficient number of vacancies to warrant an examination. Only forty pupils can be received at a time, and of course preference is given to those who, by education and physical ability, appear best qualified for the business. After admission to the school the pupils are conducted to a large room, where a number of Morse telegraph instruments are constantly ticking, and they are placed under the care of the intelligent manager, Miss Lizzie H. Snow. They are at first taught the telegraphic alphabet, and when they have advanced so far as to be able to read correctly by sound, they are allowed to practice until they feel ready to attempt the graduating examination, after passing which they are provided with situations as fast as vacancies occur. Some girls graduate in two and a half months, others not for several months, according to their application. In addition to telegraphy, they are also instructed in book-keeping, so as to be able, if called on, to take sole charge of an office and keep all the accounts. The term begins on the first of October and ends on the first of June.

The school hours are from half-past 9 a. m. until 2 p. m., and punctual and regular attendance is strictly enforced, so much so that the pupils will not be admitted after the opening of the school except by special permission of the manager, and any pupil who remains absent three times without satisfactory excuse, forfeits her position in the school. Besides, an unexceptionable conduct is required, and pupils failing in diligence, or who are proved not to be suited to the business, are immediately dismissed. The young ladies who are at present under instruction in the school are remarkably intelligent and refined, and are uniformly well dressed and well behaved. The school is in a certain measure affiliated with the Western Union Telegraph Company, which supplies all the telegraph instruments, and for the most part, the graduates are drafted to the various offices of the company. Some, however, find employment in other telegraph companies, but they are not specially recommended from the Cooper school of telegraphy. At present there are forty young ladies, graduates of this school, employed in the telegraph office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and five others in the branch office of the Cooper Institute, which, in addition to the school, is under the direct supervision of Miss Snow. The average wages earned by the graduates of the school range from \$30 to \$75 per month.

PERSONAL.—Tiknor & Co., the celebrated tailors, have announced the introduction of a plan of ordering clothing by letter, to which they call your special attention. They, if required, will send you their improved and accurate rules for self-measurement, and a full line of samples from the most reliable sources of dress-makers, coat-makers, etc. Thus enabling parties in any part of the country to order their clothing direct from them, with the certainty of receiving garments of the very latest style and perfect fit at reasonable prices. Orders will be sent by express, to be paid on delivery, providing that if they do not fit, they can be returned at their expense. As is well known through the South and West they have for many years excelled in the making of their business, which is a guarantee as to the character of the goods they would send out. Rules for self-measurement, samples of goods, illustrated circular and price list sent free on application. Tiknor & Co., manufacturers and dealers in men's and boys' clothing and furnishing goods, either ready made or made to order, 601 and 603 N. Fourth street St. Louis Missouri.

N. B.—When in St. Louis you are invited to visit our magnificent establishment, where you can find thousands and thousands of garments of superior quality and workmanship, manufactured expressly for the best retail trade. Boys' clothing a specialty with us, and our stock in this line is very extensive.

Rev. G. D. Boardman, D. D., of Philadelphia, in returning from Palestine, while passing through Germany, lost his baggage, including copious notes on his journey. We now learn from the *National Republic* that the whole has been recovered by some agency unknown.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A lady advertises herself as a teacher for persons of newly acquired wealth and of deficient education. This will meet a want long and widely felt, and it is probable her services will be of considerable demand. At least they ought to be.

A cynical old bachelor says that the reason the game of croquet is so popular with men is because in it the girls show their feet and ankles, and that women like it because it fosters their sneaks, gives them extra opportunities to flirt, and enables them to prove their equality in the way of "hard hitting" with the "lords of creation."

Upwards of 200 letters of Bernardo Tasso, father of the great Italian poet, have been found in the State archives of Mantua, and will shortly be published as the work of a man of letters and a poet of no mean reputation.

The Italian Liberal journals are bitter in their attacks upon the policy of the French Government, under Thiers. The latter is denounced as an anti-faced statesman, secretly working in the interests of the Pope while professing friendship for united Italy.

The International Money Order System, which only went into operation last October, has already assumed a self-sustaining basis, and is about to be extended to other countries, demanding the employment of additional clerks to carry out its operations.

With a view of putting an end to the abuses and corruptions engendered by the participation of corporations in partisan political contests, the Governor of Kansas recently introduced a bill providing for the forfeiture of the charters and the disfranchisement of the officers of such corporations as are proved to have expended money for political purposes.

An American "Popular Edition of Dickens" is to be issued by the Longhorn Bros. New York, at a rate even cheaper than the London penny edition, of which it will be a fac-simile. Sixty-four pages of letter-press, with fine illustrations, will form a part, and will be sold at one cent each. Oliver Twist will form the first issue in January.

Mr. A. Worthen, the State geologist of Illinois, accounts for the presence of toads in rocks in the following manner: The toad seeks shelter in a crevice for the winter, where he remains in a dormant condition until the constant dripping of water holding carbonate of lime in solution seals him in completely. Here he remains until released by the hammer of the workman.

But few persons have any idea of the magnitude of the business of the State. It is stated that during the past year not less than 600,000 bees have been driven from Texas into Kansas, Nebraska, and the Western States. It requires about 20,000 head of cattle to feed the Indians, which are not included in the State's stock.

The total exports of naval stores from the United States for the years 1870 and 1871 were as follows:

	1870.	1871.
Rosin and turpentine, in bulk	583,185	581,569
Value of do.	\$1,776,214	\$1,690,521
Spirit turpentine, in bulk	4,438,528	4,438,528
Value of do.	\$1,337,324	\$1,690,500
Staves and pitch	47,521	32,384
Value of do.	\$89,848	\$89,848

There are eight pin factories in the United States, whose annual production is 2,000,000 packs, each pack containing 3,660 pins, a total of 6,720,000,000 pins. One manufacturer's agent in Boston sells every six months from 700 to 1,000 cases of pins per week, each case containing 672,000 pins. The factory which he represents turns out eight tons of pins per week. Hair-pins are jobbed by the case. There is but one factory in the country that does them.

They turn out fifty tons per month. The machine cuts and bends the wire making 360 hair-pins per minute, ready for jappanning. Yankee pins are saleable in nearly every part of the world, and the consumption increases each year about ten per cent.

Minnesota has a State reform school, and it appears that when boys become troublesome or expensive to their parents their affectionate progenitors are apt to make out a case against them on trivial grounds and get them committed to the school for a term. To obviate this system of short parental responsibilities upon the public, the governor suggests that all parents should be obliged to defray the expenses of their sons while in the State reformatory, in proportion to the educational advantages of the institution.

On some of the best managed European railways electricity is more and more taking the place of human watchfulness and the ordinary interventions of machinery. For example, on several railways there are engines in which the passing of a train is automatically announced to neighboring stations. The cars pass over connecting wires, and the train records itself before and behind, so that its progress and appearance can be seen at any distance. It is said that a firm in London is now constructing the most economical steam engines in the world. For their mill engines these manufacturers guarantee a consumption of less than two pounds of coal per horsepower, and they claim that in some cases their engines in practice have brought the figure as low as one pound of coal per horsepower per hour. To realize the importance of this improvement, it must be considered that ordinary steam engines, in many cases, burn as much as ten pounds of coal per horsepower per hour.

In Russia there are as many high schools for girls as there are for boys. Mathematics, philosophy and history are taught, and the girls are graded French and German. Diplomats are sent to the exemplary pupils. In addition to these are schools exclusively for the daughters of the nobility, and which are under the patronage of the empress. The teachers are all of noble blood, many of them being the widows of generals, and receive pensions from the crown in their old age. In the high schools the teachers are of simple birth, and must have passed university examinations.

CUNDRUNGO LIVER AND BLOOD BITTERS.—This wonderful remedy, recently introduced by Messrs. J. & C. Maguire, druggists, Second and Olive streets, far exceeds any medicine hitherto in use, and has met with most rapid sale. It is a purely vegetable, contains no spirit of any kind, and acts specifically on the liver as blue mass or calomel, without any danger resulting from taking. It operates freely on the bowels without pain or griping, cleanses the stomach and purges away bile, and is also a good blood purifier. Many of our friends and acquaintances have taken it, and all speak in the highest terms of commendation. Our readers would do well to make a trial of this great specific, which cures a multitude of diseases, and which we have not overestimated its value.—Missouri Democrat, January 31st, 1872.

Prince Adolphus, the new Austrian prime minister, is 46 years of age. He entered the field of politics in 1857, when he took seat in the provincial diet of Bohemia. On the resignation shortly after, of Count Harthig, he was made president of that body. In 1869, he was made a life peer; in 1870, he became governor of Salzburg, and his next advance was to the premiership. He belongs to one of the oldest and most noble Bohemian families.

CURIOUS AND SCIENTIFIC.

A Londoner has invented a street lamp with strips of looking-glass arranged round, somewhat after the manner of a chandelier. It is said to throw out as much light upon the street as a tarry lamp.

The *Brahma* (Hindustani) Abbis, that a rich Mahajan, named Seth Tej Dewjee, has offered, as an encouragement to widow-marriage, that all widows Brahmin and Bhat, and of his own caste, should marry again, and are to be paid by the expense, may have pecuniary applying to him. This is a sensible practical step, and he ought to have scores to take advantage of his generosity.

Videau, the French surgeon, of the hospital patients whose business for years was to be knocked down and run in the streets. When they saw a slight approaching, and knew the owner wealthy, they would run across the street in such a way as to get before the horse, and then they would sue for damages. When the money thus gained was over they would go out and get over. They generally managed to avoid being seriously injured in this way; yet every one in their bodies had been a victim.

Some idea may be formed of the value of the industrial resources of England, if it is stated that Birmingham, alone, in one week, fourteen million pounds of metal bedsteads seven thousand and six hundred sheets of iron, and of dried million buttons, one thousand and five million copper or bronze coins, five million pairs of spectacles, six million pairs of watches, four thousand miles of telegraph wire, ten tons of pins, five hundred pairs of boots and shoes, one hundred and thirty thousand gross of screws, five hundred tons of nails, bolts, spikes and rivets; fifty thousand iron hinges, three hundred and thirty thousand pairs of iron and steel pins, one hundred and forty tons of German iron, one thousand dozen of fenders, three and five hundred bellows; one thousand and five hundred pairs of boots and shoes, one hundred and thirty thousand gross of screws, five hundred tons of nails, bolts, spikes and rivets; fifty thousand iron hinges, three hundred and thirty thousand pairs of iron and steel pins, one hundred and forty tons of German iron, one thousand dozen of fenders, three and five hundred bellows; one thousand and five hundred pairs of boots and shoes, one hundred and thirty thousand gross of screws, five hundred tons of nails, bolts, spikes and rivets; fifty thousand iron hinges, three hundred